SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
S. B. R.
No. S. B. D.
Date

1941

50,000 Wang Ching-wei Troops Reported Massed Near Shanghai

Well Equipped Soldiers Said Arrived Here Secretly From Nanking: Precautions Continue In Concession

Fears that Wang Ching-wei might be contemplating a seizure of the foreign areas in Shanghai rose today on a report from an ordinarily reliable Chinese source that 50,000 soldiers belonging to Wang Ching-wei's troops have arrived secretly here.

The troops, according to the Chinese report, are mostly from the Nanking area and are fairly equipped with arms and military equipment.

Seizure Rumored

The arrival of the troops was said to have followed the news of developments in the European war, when it was first rumored that seizure of the French Concession was being planned by Wang Ching-wei's Japanese-sponsored regime at Nanking.

At the same time it has been learned that stringent precautions are being taken in the French Concession to prevent any untoward development. Officials declared that various duties in the Concession were being continued in a normal way.

Officials Reticent

Regarding future developments French officials were reticent, although it was stated that for the present matters would remain entirely unchanged.

With news from Europe still uncertain main local interest continued to focus today on possible developments in Europe rather than in local problems.

A Japanese embassy spokesman, questioned in connection with a rumor that Japan would take direct action against the foreign areas of Shanghai, stated that the rumor was entirely unfounded. He declared, however, that some action would be possible on the part of Japan in the event of an "extraordinary [illegible] change in the situation" in Europe.

Other Chinese [illegible], however, declared that [illegible] not be more than [illegible] [illegible] hai [illegible]. A [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] Jen Yuan-tao, it is said.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 94117/3
Date 5 6 40

CHINA PRESS

Italian Ships Find Refuge Above Boom

Three Chinese-Italian Navigation Company steamers found safety of neutral waters several days ago, tying up above the Nantao boom, in preparation for the eventuality of Italy entering the war against the Allies, The China Press learned yesterday.

The s.s. Amba Alagi, chartered by Jardines, moved down to berth a short way off the s.s. Ramses, German steamer which was trapped in port by the outbreak of the European war and which has ever since been safe in the neutral part of the Whangpoo. A short distance away are moored the s.s. Enderta, currently chartered by John Manners—which moved down yesterday—and the s.s. Granatiera Paduia.

Ermanno Cariotto, an Italian gunboat, also moved down to berth inside Nantao boom.

Conte Verde Avoids Hongkong

The fact that the Lloyd Triestino express liner Conte Verde will call on Shanghai after a straight run from Manila, without calling at Hongkong as she usually did further strengthened the belief that Italy was preparing to enter the war.

The s.s. Tombien, also a Chinese-Italian Navigation Company steamer, meanwhile, is moored opposite Peking Road, and is due to weigh anchor for Chinhai, just off Ningpo, at 4 p.m. today.

The Lepanto, Italian gunboat, will [illegible] the only ship carrying the [illegible] of the Whangpoo [illegible] the Bund. The Lepanto is moored at the Japanese Naval Buoys.

The Chinese-Italian Navigation Company, in addition to [illegible] steamers in a [illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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File

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 9411/5
Date 25 5 40

MAY 20 1940

Great Northern Forced To Yield Japan Interests

The Great Northern Telegraph Company on June 1 this year will cede all its rights in Japan to the Japanese Government, and will liquidate all its cables operated in the Japanese Empire until April 30, 1943, the Tokyo Government announced.

Immediately following the German occupation of Denmark, the Japanese Government brought pressure to bear upon the Danish Government and the company and enforced the opening of negotiations on the surrender of Great Northern's Japan interests. The negotiations were completed within less than six weeks, apparently in view of a Japanese threat to expropriate the Great Northern if no immediate agreement were reached.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company established [illegible] at Nagasaki back in [illegible] the first year of the [illegible] Restoration, and has been [illegible] since a cable service [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] the Japanese Government.

5 1
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7

Nothing has developed [illegible]
with the bombing organization [illegible]
Shanghai and [illegible]
[illegible]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
S. B. D.

MAY 2 / 1940

French Concession Tightening Precautions: Power Stations, Waterworks Heavily Guarded

Wholesale Expulsion Of German Residents Denied; One Ousted In May For Booing King George Picture On Screen

Precautionary measures have been tightened in the French Concession although the authorities have not promulgated any further orders affecting Germans residing in the area, a press spokesman of the French Embassy here told The Shanghai Evening Post this morning.

He denied rumors that recently many Germans living in the French Concession had been ordered to leave.

Five Expelled

During the latter part of April five Germans were expelled by the French authorities because they failed to obtain "neutral residence," in accordance with the decree issued at the outbreak of the European war to the 460 German families living in the French Concession.

Only one German since has been ordered to leave the French area by the end of this month, it is learned. The reason given for his expulsion is due to the behavior during the showing of "The Lion Has Wings," at the Cathay Theatre earlier this month, when the German applauded the appearance of Hitler on the screen, but "booed" when King George VI was shown.

Utilities Guarded

It was explained this morning that the French authorities are not in fear of any subversive activities breaking out in the Concession as constant precautions have been maintained since the outbreak of war in Europe. Recently these precautions have been strengthened and special protective measures have been taken at electricity generating stations, fire stations, hospitals and waterworks, which are being guarded day and night.

Meanwhile, new recruits are being added to the French Police Specials to reinforce the regulars now on duty. Recruiting is limited to Britons and Americans.

Members of the various departments of the French Municipal Council now are working "war hours," it is learned, many of them putting in as many as double the normal number of hours. They may have to continue on this basis "for the duration" due to staff shortage resulting from enlistments in the fighting forces.

R.54

Night Duty Taken Over

French Police Specials Here Begin Patrols

Force of the French Special Police, divided into four divisions, began patrolling streets of the French Concession last night, believedly to insure their readiness in case of any eventuality here.

The Specials will take four-day shifts, each of the four divisions patrolling the Concession one night of the four, informed sources said. Hours during which the patrols are conducted are from 11 p.m. to 3 a.m.

At a meeting last night from 9 to 11 p.m., an inspection of the Specials was conducted and instructions handed out. It was reported that they were told to keep their uniforms and guns in good order and ready for action.

Semi-official French quarters said that the patrolling order was a routine one, and was made because about 35 regular French Police officers are leaving shortly for war duty in Indo-China. Men from the Specials are being trained to take over their jobs, it was said.

However, other sources declared that the Specials will soon take over the entire night patrolling duties of the regular Police.

Over 100 German members of the Specials, including officers, were expelled from the group some time ago. The gaps left by their absence will be filled by replacements from Allied nationals who may volunteer for the service, it was believed.

The Specials are spread over the whole of the Concession, with five groups, assigned to five police stations, represented.

D. C. (Sp. Br.)

21 MAY 1940
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

FILE

The [illegible] in the Russian colony at present is, of course, formed by events in Finland. They have caused the same stir brought about by the outbreak of War on September 3 and the invasion of the former Russian portions of Poland by Soviet troops. But today the tension is even higher, because every Russian politico uses the events in Finland to test his own theories on the future regime and destinies of his country. And what thinking Russian emigré does not think of Russia nearly every day.

It should be noted that the unity of opinion that has been evolved in the large Russian colony in Paris does not seem to be evidenced in Shanghai. In Paris, judging from emigré newspapers, all groups from the extreme rights [illegible] alists, democrats and even socialists and leftists, all journals from the "Latest News" (Poslednyi Novosti) of Prof. P. N. Miliukoff, to leftists' newspapers, "Resurrection" ("Vozrojdenie") [illegible] the Russian nationalists, even the papers of the Mladorossi who called themselves the "Second Soviet Party"—all admit that the place of Russian emigration lies in coalition.

In the Russian Cathedral in Paris a special religious service attended by representatives of all émigré groups and organizations was recently held for Russian youths leaving for the front with the French army. Mr. Alexandre Kazem-Bek, head of the Russian Mladorossi, has issued an appeal to comrades in America to do everything within their power to help Russians fighting in the ranks of the French Army. In Shanghai there is no such unity of mood and opinion.

Assessing Opinions

Of course it is always hard to assess the main currents of opinion in any large group of people when those opinions do not take the form of meetings or manifestations. How can one know the political philosophy of Ivan Ivanovitch when he stands behind a shop counter all day or guards a bank or godown throughout the night? But it could be safely said that the bare fact of repatriation to Russia of the historical possessions of the Russian Empire—whether it be half of Poland up to Lord Curzon's Line, or Bessarabia, or the former Grand Duchy of Finland—does not draw forth any protests.

Why should Russia renounce her historical inheritance when not a single government in the world is willing to renounce its own, all the more so as Russia lost millions of her sons during the World War? But whereas the pro-Soviet section obediently bails all that is happening in the U.S.S.R., the other section of emigration always draws a distinction between the U.S.S.R. and Russia. Russians know Finland well, and have always loved the country.

Admiration of Finns

One went there for the summer and on business trips, admired its European way of life and the diligence and honesty of its people. Finland's scenery and her fiords always delighted Russians. Russian liberals were not only opposed to the Russian policy in Finland during the reign of the last two Czars, but made protests and in many ways supported the autonomous ambitions of the Finnish intelligentsia.

During the Civil War many Russians found in Finland their first refuge after their escape from Russia. Many are of the opinion that, in spite of the Kremlin's desires, the U.S.S.R. will not be able to remain outside the whirlpool of the European War, which seems to be drawing her inexorably into its orbit; and no one today can predict the final results of the present truly historic developments.

NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS

[illegible] 1939

Polish Tag Day :
Volunteer Collectors Wanted

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The Relief Committee for Polish War Victims beg to announce that it intends holding a tag-day on December 15 and solicits the public's kind support, for which thanks are expressed in anticipation.

As, however, the local Polish community is a small one, an appeal is hereby made for assistance in selling tags. And volunteers are kindly requested to communicate with Mr. G. Segers, telephone 10390 or 14242 during office hours.

RELIEF COMMITTEE FOR POLISH WAR VICTIMS

Shanghai, Nov. 18.

File

NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS.

OCT 16 1939

New Appointments In Far East

Director and Assistant of H. M. Information Ministry Announced

Mr. R. H. Scott, formerly Assistant Financial Adviser to the British Embassy in China, who has been appointed Director of the Far Eastern branch of the British Ministry of Information, arrived in Shanghai yesterday.

The headquarters of the Ministry will be in Hongkong but Mr. H. Vere Redman has been appointed Assistant Chief with headquarters in Tokyo. Mr. Redman, who was the London "Daily Mail" correspondent in the Japanese capital, arrived in Tokyo on Thursday.

According to a Domei news agency message from Tokyo yesterday, Mr. Redman denied reports that the British Government intended to distribute Y.10,000,000 in the Far East for propaganda purposes. Mr. Redman reiterated British official assertions that Britain was determined to "fight it out" in spite of the comparative calm existing along the western front. Mr. Redman referred to conditions in London and declared there had been air raid alarms, but they all proved to be false.

Rg. K.9.6.

CHINA PRESS
OCT 12 1939

French Here Ban Permits To Germans

Trade Licenses To Be Issued Only After Cases Examined

JEWISH EMIGRES HIT BY RULING

Nazi Intelligence Men Said Masquerading As Jewish Refugees

The French Municipal Council will in future refuse building permits and commercial licenses to all Germans in the French Concession pending the investigation of individual applicants by the authorities, THE CHINA PRESS learned yesterday.

While the authorities concerned were reticent on this subject yesterday, it was reported that this measure was enforced yesterday in circular instructions to all departments of the F.M.C. in an effort to reduce the activity of the German intelligence service in the French Concession.

Blow To Refugees

The order as it stands at present affects all persons with German passports, whether they be Jewish emigres or political refugees from the Reich. However, the ban does not intend that the innocent should suffer, it was learned, and licenses will be issued after individual cases have been investigated and found to be without ulterior motives.

More than all other Germans, the measure will affect Shanghai's thousands of German-Jewish refugees, who now, as in the past, are opening many businesses in Frenchtown. While *bona fide* cases will ultimately obtain the necessary permission to trade in the French Concession, the delay which will be caused by the investigation of their true identities will be a heavy blow to the emigres.

Espionage Suspected

It was pointed out that, much as the authorities would like to avoid placing obstacles in the way of peaceful trading by German-Jewish refugees, it was inadvertent that they should suffer.

The French Municipal Council, THE CHINA PRESS learned yesterday, has solid grounds for suspecting that non-Jewish Germans, members of the intelligence service, have had their passports stamped with the glaring red "J" which designates German Jews, in order to avert suspicion.

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... TIMES

OCT 13 1939

French Council To Have No Dealings With Germans

No Building Permits Or Licences Of Any Kind To Be Granted In Concession To Holders Of German Passports—Jews Or Christians

It was definitely announced yesterday by M. J. Brediam, Director-General of the French Municipal Council, that upon instructions from the French Consul-General, the French Council will have no dealings whatsoever with Germans. No building permits or commercial licences whatsoever will be granted to holders of German passports, be they Christians, Catholics or Jews.

"Can you blame us?" asked the Director of the French Council, when the question of German Jewish Refugees was brought up. "We are at war with Germany," he explained, "and we cannot start distinguishing between refugees and others." M. Brediam pointed out that the instructions to cease having all dealings with German nationals were issued by M. M. Baudez, French Consul-General here, upon instructions received from Paris.

M. Brediam stated that he appreciated the plight of the German Jewish immigrants, whose passports were marked with a large "J", but pointed out that the whole matter was too complicated to be dealt with immediately. He would not commit himself, however, on the point of whether or not any special cases of German Jewish Refugees would be considered.

Blow To Refugees

The order of the French Council comes as a blow to the large German Jewish Refugee community, some of whom were planning to go into business in the Concession. It is being hoped, however, that ultimately the French Council will grant permits and licences to bona fide cases after investigations have been made.

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POLICE
SECRETARY
No. S.
Date

NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS.

OCT 29 1939

Ministry of Information Has Shanghai Office

Mr. R. H. Scott Serving as Far Eastern Executive

An official spokesman said yesterday that Mr. R. H. Scott, assistant financial adviser to the British Ambassy in China, is also serving as a representative of the Ministry of Information in the Far East indicating the importance attached by the British authorities to the publicity work and public opinion in this part of the world. Mr. Scott who arrived here last month from England is setting up branch offices of the Ministry in Tokyo and Shanghai with headquarters in Hongkong.

He will go to Tokyo and also Chungking in order to enable him to send a report to the Ministry regarding the public opinion in general in the Orient. It is understood that Mr Scott will also act as liaison officer between British diplomatic offices and the press so as to do away with misunderstandings that might be created by propaganda and to see to that the British view is properly represented.

The British government is studying various problems of the war relating to the Orient and other parts of the world and it has mobilized the whole Empire for a war of long duration. The Shanghai office of the Ministry of Information, situated at 27 the Bund, it is authoritatively learned, has already begun its work.

Reg. Record

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SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY

OCT 19 1939

The Democracies Will Win

CHINESE INTERVENTION IN EUROPE IS URGED BY FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER FOR CHINA

By EUGENE CHEN

The following message was issued at Hongkong on the occasion of the Double Tenth.—EDITOR.

IN THE MIDST of the struggle with an enemy whose will to conquer China is unweakened and not disguised we celebrate another anniversary of the National Revolution which liberated us from an alien domination that endured for more than two and a half centuries. We shall retain mastery of our destiny as a sovereign People if faith is not lost in the principles that make for victory when a nation is circumstanced as we are to-day; a ruthless realism in finding out the material and moral elements of failure, knowledge and force of mind to readjust policy and action to the challenge of new factors of environment, and realisation that a modern war cannot be won on the strength of Confucian precepts.

• • •

WITH THIS in mind, I direct attention to the war in Europe, pregnant with great changes and vital issues which will test the strength and search the soul of nations. Because China is within range of its impact, it behoves us to ponder gravely on what may come to pass and try to plan for the security of the Nation.

The war, with its energies, may be canalised along three possible lines of development. It may be localised in Europe and confined to Britain, France and Germany; it may be generalised into a world war, involving not only these three Powers but Russia, Italy, Japan and the United States of America; or it may be ended by the early conclusion of peace.

If the war be restricted to Britain, France and Germany, British [illegible] Powers, [illegible] if the war is protracted. [illegible] conditions in the past that made for the [illegible] of British sea-power continue to obtain, and there is no reason why this teaching of history will be falsified in the present conflict. Indeed, the mechanisation of war increase the validity of sea-power, particularly where the field of [illegible] Europe. This continent (therefore Germany, Russia, etc.) is [illegible] self-sufficient in all the [illegible] materials [illegible] victory in a mechanised war of the magnitude of the present one. While British seapower, reinforced by that of France and Allied air-power, commands European and other waters, some of the vital materials of victory will not reach the enemy. In a long war, existing reserves of these materials will be exhausted and Allied seapower will prevent enemy replenishment.

• • •

SHOULD the struggle develop and attain the dread dimensions of a world war, the total war-power of Britain, France and the United States would dictate the victory of Western democracy irrespective of Russian, Italian or Japanese action. Superior seapower enhanced by air-power, which would be vested in Allied and American hands, would be the determinant of victory. This certainty of ultimate Allied and American victory would decide the alignment of Italy and, probably, that of Japan as well as the role to be played by Russia. American participation with Britain and France is a strategic imperative, because an Allied defeat would transfer Allied seapower with air-power to Germany which could then menace immediately the security of the United States and the independence of every state in Latin America.

As regards an early peace, its conclusion would be tantamount to a German victory. Hitler and his "wild men" planned a "lightning war" whose objective was the liquidation of Poland. He will win the war if his diplomatic arm ends it with the peace now demanded by him. But such a [illegible]

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THIS eventual outcome of the war must be envisaged if Chinese national opinion is not to be misled by the belief in certain Chinese circles that the Allies may not win. This belief is wrong and deeply dangerous because the implication is that, since the Allies may lose, it is advisable for China to maintain neutrality. But a policy of neutrality is precisely the line of action prescribed by Japan for the "Provisional Government" at Peiping and the "Reformed Government" at Nanking.

The reason is clear. A dominant aim of Japanese policy is politically to cut off and isolate China from the West in order to consummate Japan's diplomatic of China and impose on Britain, France and other Powers the view that the Japanese invasion of China is a local "incident" to be settled directly between Japan and China. Should Japan succeed in this purpose, the international basis would be laid for the consolidation of the invasion in a later structure of conquest. Chinese neutrality, declared or undeclared, would forward this large design of Japanese statecraft.

Since neutrality is thus untenable, China must needs intervene on the side of the Allied Powers or on that of Germany. As the latter will be defeated according to the view expressed here, the course of China is clear and ineluctable. She must define her attitude in a declaration in favour of the Allied Powers and range herself against totalitarian autocracy with its conception and practice of lawless force as an instrument of national and international domination.

• • •

THERE ARE OTHER inexorable reasons which summon China to pro-Allied intervention. But certain considerations suggest that for the present a detailed reference to them should be withheld with one exception. German aggression in the West has admittedly prevented British and French action in connection with Japanese aggression in the Far East since the opening of hostilities in China on July 7, 1937. If this was true before the outbreak of the European war, it is truer now that the "Next War" has been inaugurated in the West, and Poland has been done to death, hacked, by Hitler's hordes. This factor of German aggression must be stressed because, in addition to certain internal factors, it accounts for the fact that resistance has not yet fulfilled all the wishes and expectations of the People.

The defeat of Hitlerite Germany, therefore, is a vital Chinese interest, and China's policy of resistance must, in the new situation created by the war in Europe, view it as one of the conditions of victory in our struggle with Japanese aggression. In this sense, it may soberly be said that the destiny of China will be decided on the same battlefield, [illegible]

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WHAT program of action do these considerations press us to formulate and carry out? If Chinese intervention is not to be an idle gesture, it must be implemented in the first instance by severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, though, in order to avoid any question of the application to China of American neutrality legislation, a formal state of war between China and Germany should be deferred until Allied need of man-power [illegible] after the first year of fighting. The war is destined to drive the man hood of Europe in spite of the economy in casualties which a defensive strategy is expected to yield.

In the meantime preparations can begin for the recruiting, throughout China, of men for eventual service as workers, soldiers and seamen on the Western front in Europe and, in case the war spreads, on other fronts as well as on Allied shipping. With proper organization and Allied technical and other cooperation, a large expeditionary force of a million and more men could be gradually sent abroad without weakening the work of resistance to the invasion.

The speedy adoption of this policy of intervention is desirable in view of the historical experience of the Great War of 1914-18 when China delayed intervention until it was too late to prevent the then Allied Powers from concluding with Japan their secret pact concerning Shantung. A similar danger may well exist today regarding not only Shantung itself but the whole of China.

IT IS POSSIBLE that the Allied Powers might be embarrassed by, or might deprecate, Chinese intervention under obsession of the fear that Japan might attack their positions in "East Asia," including Hongkong and Indo-China. Whilst the continental enlargement of the Japanese Empire into a "New Order in East Asia" would be incomplete without the elimination of Britain and France as Asiatic Powers, Japan would not dare to attack them [illegible] the certainty of Allied victory [illegible] a postulate of the [illegible] war situation, it will [illegible] Japan's action in the [illegible] it will [illegible]

If Japan's aggression means [illegible] indubitably does, the security of Britain and France as Asiatic Powers the necessary and natural ally of these Powers vis-a-vis Japan is and must be China. On the reality of the situation created by Japanese aggression, all Anglo-French policy in this region of Asia must be founded. If this is true, some measure of cooperation between Britain, France and China is manifest need. There are now forces at work which will erect it particularly when the fact is realized that China is inherently not a weak Power.

She possesses, for instance, manpower that is, in numbers and size, superior to the combined manpower of Britain, France and Germany and, if European Russia is included, equal to such a formidable aggregate of human energy. And that the Chinese can fight is attested by more than two years of war with a Great Power. Her man-power and her fighting capacity entitle China to rank as a fit ally of Britain and France even in a military sense.

* * *

SHOULD the Allied attitude continue unsatisfactory regarding Chinese intervention, there are other considerations and measures which could be invoked but which it might not be wise publicly to consider at this stage.

It is possible but not at all probable that Germany may win. But in this improbable event, it would not matter to the fate of China whether she should join the Allied Powers or maintain neutrality with regard to Germany. The latter, in any case, would not interfere with a Japanese conquest of China. This would hold even should the conquest noxiously affect German trade and commerce in China. A victorious Germany would have more than she could exploit, economically and otherwise, in the countries, possessions, colonies that make up the British and French Empires!

SHANGHAI TIMES

OCT 14 1939

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.
Date

S.M.C. NOT TO FOLLOW F.M.C. ACTION

Germans Will Continue Living As Usual In The Settlement

Inquiries were made with the Shanghai Municipal Council yesterday regarding the attitude of the S.M.C. towards the rights of Germans, whether Jews or Christians, in the International Settlement, in view of the announcement of the French Concession authorities to have no dealings of any kind with Germans in the Concession. A representative of the S.M.C. replied that as this was an International Settlement and persons of all nationalities were allowed to live and do business here, "the question simply does not arise."

The French Municipal Administration announced on Thursday, upon the receipt of instructions from Paris through the French Consul-General, that it would have no dealings whatsoever with Germans. No building permits or commercial licences of any sort would be granted to the holders of German passports, be they Christians or Jews.

The S.M.C. does not answer to any single government, and orders are not sent to it from any national capital, as in the case of the French Concession and the F.M.C. The S.M.C. answers only to the Consular Body, which consists of the Consul-Generals of all the nationals living here in Shanghai.

C. S. Pitt

14/10

SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY

OCT 14 1939

Concession Action Leading To Changes In Emigre Rulings

Due to the new decree promulgated in the French Concession regarding Germans, including German-Jewish refugees, no final outcome could be reached at yesterday's discussions between the Japanese, French and SMC representatives deciding upon regulations against German-Jewish immigration into Shanghai.

The French proposals, it was learned this morning, had previously been forwarded to the representatives on the emigre committee, but owing to the latest decisions taken by the French authorities, several revisions on their part was expected.

The Japanese authorities have already submitted proposals for minor alterations to those presented by the other representatives, although it is understood that their provisions will remain unchanged until after the revisions to the French proposals are received by the committee.

D.S. Pitt

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SHANGHAI TIMES.

SEP 22 1939

The Netherlands Government has taken over the protection of German interests in the Straits Settlements and Hongkong.

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NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SEP 20 1939

List of Firms Banned To British Trading

Krupps, Siemens, Agfa Among Many Proscribed

London, Sept. 19.

An official list has been issued by the Board of Trade giving 278 persons and firms deemed to be enemies under the Trading with the Enemy Act, with whom it is now unlawful to transact business.

The list includes the names of over 100 concerns in South America and a number in other neutral countries. Krupps, Siemens, A.E.G., and Agfa are among the names mentioned.

Products affected include electrical accessories, photography, shipping, tobacco, automobiles, railway materials, telegraphic material, seeds, steel, lineleum and binoculars.—Reuter.

D S Pitts
Please obtain
if possible a copy
of list from
Consulate
20/9

FILE

20/9

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SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY.

SEP 20 1939

Visitor To British Ship Requires Pass

Visitors to Indo-China Steam Navigation Company ships in Shanghai require passes before they will be allowed on board, according to the latest wartime precaution, and it is believed that passes will also be required by [illegible] of other lines. [illegible] names of the visitor [illegible] the date of [illegible] ship from [illegible]

FILE

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SHANGHAI TIMES.

SEP 18 1939

German Employees Of British Firms In Manila Released

Mr. S. Wyatt-Smith, Consul-General for Britain in Manila, last week confirmed reports that most British establishments in the Philippines had discharged German employees as a result of the European war but, he added, "I did not order it."

Whatever action British employers have taken against Germans in their employ were "purely voluntary, probably arising from a sense of duty," according to the Consul-General. He said he had not received orders from the home government to take action against Germans here.

The Consul-General said his government had not yet ordered the enlistment of Englishmen in Manila. He admitted there have been a number of volunteers during the last few days. Those who volunteered had either sailed or would soon sail for England, most probably, through the United States and Canada.

Among the first to volunteer for enlistment and the first to depart for England was David J. L. Broomfield. In a statement he issued for the League of Democracy, of which he is a member, he said in part: "No man is worthy to be called an Englishman unless he accepts the responsibilities of his birth."

With regard to preparations for taking care of possible British evacuees from China, Mr. Wyatt-Smith said the American Red Cross was taking care of all arrangements but that his office would be glad to co-operate if necessary.

According to records at the consulate there are about 1,000 British subjects in the Philippines, half of whom are British Indians.

Rumours that a large number of local Germans had applied for Philippine citizenship, either to escape war service with the Fatherland or to enable them to reach Europe under non-belligerent status in order to enlist there, were not able to be confirmed.

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SHANGHAI

SEP 10 1939

NO NATIONAL FLAGS ON RACE COURSE

Ground Trustees Ask All Clubs To Remove Any National Banners

All clubs on the recreation ground within the course have been requested by the ground trustees and management not to fly their national flags no matter what they may be. This request was made on Friday in the form of a circular which was issued by the recreation ground trustees and management and sent to all the sports clubs on the race course recreation grounds.

The object of the request is to prevent any unfortunate incident which might occur should some hotheaded member of one belligerent nation object to the flag of an enemy nation. One such incident has already occurred, when two German flags with their swastikas provoked the anger of an enemy, and resulted in the hauling down of the banners and the wrecking of the German Tennis Club matshed above which the flags had been flying.

The Committees of various local British and French Clubs with German members are scratching their heads over the position of their "enemy" members. Some are considering striking the names off the records and membership rolls of their clubs, and others are considering placing the enemy members on a form of suspension list.

However, many German members of British clubs are staying away from those clubs, much to the relief of the committees, because although most of the members would be pleased to meet their German friends at their club again, there is always the possibility of some excitable hothead causing trouble, which would be extremely distasteful and unfortunate. And so the trustees have decided that if clubs refrain from flying national flags, there will be less provocation for incidents among the many nationals who have sports clubs on the race course.

10/9

24527

British Ships Suspend China Coast Sailings

All British ships on the China coast have been ordered to make immediately for the nearest ports, and all sailings have been postponed for the time being.

This measure was prearranged for the outbreak of war. Ships will stay at the various ports until their future movements are decided by the British Admiralty.

Among the ships affected is the CPR liner Empress of Japan which was scheduled to depart this evening. It has now been held. The Blue Funnel Teresias is also delayed by this order, as well as some coasters.

Holiday makers away from Shanghai will probably be given opportunities to return when wartime shipping arrangements go into full force.

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24553

CHINA PRESS.

SEP 5 - 1939

British Banks Ban Deals With Reich Subjects

German nationals residing in China with bank accounts in British banks would not be permitted to take out their money or make any withdrawals whatsoever, Mr. A. S. Henchman, manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation here told THE CHINA PRESS yesterday.

This measure, he declared, would be enforced under the Trading with the Enemy Law, whose text was issued by the British Embassy here, on Monday, in the form of an official warning to Britons in the matter of dealings with the enemy.

Mr. Henchman said, however, that Czech and German Jewish refugee depositors would not be affected by the bank's new order, as they were not considered German nationals.

6/9

24670

"S'hai Britons Consider Enemy White List"

German and Austrian Jewish refugees in Shanghai come technically into the category of "enemies" as regards the new regulations forbidding British subjects from dealing with the enemy, the British Embassy told the Shanghai Evening Post today.

Nevertheless, the regulation issued yesterday was in the nature of a preliminary warning, it was pointed out. There will have to be legislation to give effect to the regulations, and to provide for instances where special licenses to trade with enemy subjects may be issued.

With the experience of the Great War behind them, Embassy officials stated that trading regulations would be framed in very much quicker time in this war. It was possible that a White List might again be compiled, of those "enemy" subjects with whom it would be "no crime" to trade.

While British banks yesterday withheld payments of funds of German depositors in anticipation of the new regulation German banks in Shanghai state that they are continuing to pay out on any British accounts they may have.

SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY 24615

1939

Reading The News

By John Ahlers

Shanghai Business And The War

Although the various local communities of the belligerents in Europe continue to live in Shanghai peacefully side by side, local business connections between firms and individuals of countries fighting each other, have been disrupted during the last two days to a large extent. British and French banks in Shanghai as a rule no longer are effecting payments to German firms and German subjects.

The local British Consul-General yesterday afternoon issued the Shanghai variety of the British Trading with the Enemy Law, which repeats and makes applicable in Shanghai the regulations issued a day earlier by the British Board of Trade for the United Kingdom. Under this law, trade and all other sorts of business not only with Germany but also with German subjects resident or carrying on business in China is being prohibited. British subjects are not to discharge any debt or to make other payments to German subject, nor are they to accept any payment from an enemy subject, unless, in the latter case, the transaction concerned has been completed prior to the outbreak of war between Germany and the United Kingdom.

The local French authorities have not issued any such regulations but it is understood that the French declaration of war upon Germany automatically implied the discontinuation of business with the enemy country and enemy subjects, so that in actual practice the French take the same attitude toward German business as do the British.

These proceedings, however unavoidable, certainly are not to the advantage of Shanghai business as a whole, and disrupt many business relations which for long years have been profitable for both belligerent sides. It is to be hoped, and it is not unlikely, that the British and French Ambassadors in Shanghai will make a generous use of their powers of granting exceptions from the above general rules, and that the Germans will reciprocate in a similar sense of mitigating undue hardships.

Local foreign trade for the time being is at an almost complete standstill, due to the sudden interruption of the most important of Shanghai's shipping services. All British shipping with and between China ports has been stopped and, for the moment, British vessels have to stay where they are.

There are no large German vessels in Shanghai port. The Norddeutscher Lloyd Line's "Regensburg" and "Elbe" which were due in Shanghai around this time, are staying in Yokohama, which they are unlikely to leave at all. The next German vessel which was to arrive here from Europe this month was the Kulmerland of the Hamburg-America Line, which at present may be somewhere in the Indian Ocean between Ceylon and Singapore, or maybe not very far from Shanghai—who knows?

Goods for and from Shanghai are suffering an unexpected fate. The m.v. Jean Laborde of the Messageries Maritimes interrupted its voyage to Shanghai and returned to Hongkong. It is announced that the cargo for Shanghai aboard the Jean Laborde will be discharged at Saigon at shippers' and/or consignees' risk and expense. The British s.s. Canton of the P. & O. S.N. Co., which sailed from Shanghai with which cargo for Europe on August 15, has landed these goods at Bombay, in British India.

This interruption of foreign trade at present forms the chief argument for all those in Shanghai who are in possession of stocks of foreign goods to refuse price reductions which ought to result from the recent strengthening of the foreign exchange values of Chinese national currency. Frantic enquiries are being made on the part of importers from Europe as regards possibilities and conditions of substitute imports not only from the United States and other neutral countries of the western world, but also from Australia.

The strength of Chinese national currency for the time being has reduced the premium at which the local [illegible] [illegible] national currency. While this [illegible] in new city between 20 and 30 percent. The substantial reduction of import duties by the National Government, [illegible] by the Minister of Finance of the National Government, [illegible] also to Shanghai, but the execution of this duty [illegible] by the Nanking-appointed [illegible]

24643

SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY

SEP 5 - 1939

German Leader In S'hai Asks Dignity, Quiet

Mr A Glathe, President of the Shanghai German Community, has returned here from his recent voyage and resumed his activities on behalf of the local German Community The following notification was published by him this morning in the Shanghai German daily paper, the "Ostasiatischer Lloyd."

"Each member of the German Community in these serious days, as always, is perfectly conscious of the necessity to maintain dignity and discipline. Provocations, tendencious news, etc. ought to deter nobody from the obligation to maintain quietness."

SHANGHAI EVENING POST & M

SEP 5 - 1939

German Cargoes Leaving Godowns Of British Firms

A number of larger German firms in Shanghai this morning were busily removing their cargoes from British-owned godowns to storage companies operated by third nationals, mostly to American and Chinese businesses.

Apart from this, however, most German concerns in the Settlement remained open to business today, with the Deutsche Asiatische Bank at the corner of Kiukiang and Szechuen Roads crowded throughout the morning with depositors and some foreign merchants.

24599

CHINA PRESS

SEP 6 - 1935

Local French Reserves Due For Inspection

To Parade Tomorrow At Barracks Before Col. Grenier, Commander

French reservists in Shanghai will parade in uniform before Colonel J. A. Grenier, commanding the French forces here, at 7 a.m. tomorrow at the French Barracks on Route Frelupt. Colonel Grenier will inspect the reserves to assure that all have been satisfactorily outfitted.

It is expected that the commander will address the reservists, and will once and for all put an end to the wide speculation about their immediate future which has been going on for the last four days. Colonel Grenier, it is expected, will announce the nature of the current orders in connection with the reserves at the parade.

THE CHINA PRESS yesterday could not obtain information as to the strength of the Shanghai reserves, but their numbers are said to have attained a three-figure total.

French reserves here have been obtaining uniforms at barracks since Monday, and the outfitting of all men is to be completed by today.

Prof
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24600

CHINA PRESS

SEP 6 - 1939

Poles Asked To Register For Service

Polish nationals living in Shanghai will be given the opportunity to register at their consulate here for enlistment in the Polish army, it was reported on reliable authority last night.

Transport facilities to Poland will be provided for the recruits although no definite date of departure has been set, it was learned from the same source. The route of transport will probably be through Canada. There are at present about 400 Poles resident in Shanghai.

Returning to his embattled nation Mr. Earthel de Weydenthal, Polish Minister to China, will leave Shanghai aboard the s.s. Empress of Japan when she sails for Vancouver. Mr. Andrzej Bohomolec, Acting Consul-General will be Charge d'Affaires of the Polish Legation here. Earlier reports that Mr. Bohomolec is leaving on the Empress Made are incorrect.

C/9

24574

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

SEP 6 - 1939

Local Poles May Join Up in Shanghai

Any local Polish nationals wishing to join the Polish army are advised to register with the Polish Consulate-General in Shanghai. It is understood that transportation facilities will be arranged.

SEP 6 - 1939

Restrictions May Be Lifted

It was ascertained from usually reliable sources yesterday, but not officially confirmed by the British naval authorities, due to obvious reasons, that a partial lifting of the restrictions on the movements of British shipping in China coastal waters would be permitted in the near future.

It is understood that certain vessels which have been anchored under Admiralty orders at points along the coast will be permitted to proceed under instructions to Shanghai, and that certain other coastal vessels now in port would also be permitted to proceed to coastal ports, also under naval orders.

It is likely, therefore, that within the next day or two vessels bringing vacationists and others from northern resorts will enter Woosung.

24577

NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SEP 6 - 1939

Navy Eases Ban on Coastal Shipping

ss. Esang Sails for South China ; Large Liners Still Detained in Shanghai

The British Navy has eased the ban on China coastal traffic by British merchant vessels, it was reported yesterday. This does not affect the larger liners, which are still being held in port pending orders from the naval authorities. Although the smaller China coast ships are freed for commerce, they are still operating under the orders of the British Navy and receive their sailing orders from that source. The various shipping companies have no advance information as to the dates of departures of their vessels, and have no communication with their ships.

First steamer to take advantage of the lifted restrictions was the Jardine ss. Esang which sailed at 6 p.m. yesterday for South China. Her exact destination was not revealed. Meanwhile the two Canadian Pacific liners, the Empress of Asia and the Empress of Japan, are still in port with their date of sailing unannounced. Officials of the company expected the liners to sail last night, but they were still in port up to a late hour. It is possible that the Empress of Asia may be allowed to proceed to Hongkong, but the Empress of Japan, scheduled to sail for Vancouver, may be held here indefinitely.

Vessels Repainted Gray

The two Blue Funnel liners in the harbour, the Teirsias and the Glen Affric, are being painted a battleship gray and in all probability will be convoyed to Hongkong to be equipped with armaments, it was learned yesterday.

Indicating that the British Navy is already on the job of safeguarding British merchant shipping in Far Eastern waters, it was reported that the Empress of Asia, while on her way to Shanghai, was accompanied by a British warship from the limits of Japanese territorial waters to the Saddles. When the liner reached the Saddles the warship departed.

24692

PRESS

SEP 6 - 1939

British Steamer Anking Wires Safety Signal

(Reuters)

HONGKONG, Sept. 5.—A wireless report was received from the B. & S. steamer Anking at 10 this morning, giving the steamer's position and stating that she was safe

CHINA PRESS

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Empress Ships Tied Up With Many On Board.

Convoy Said On Way To Protect Asia Out Of Port

NAVAL SPOKESMAN REMAINS SILENT

Mystery Of Gneisenau Location Deepens As Rumors Spread

British naval authorities today were taking no chances with the safety of their merchant shipping in Oriental waters. While discounting any probability of enemy submarines in the China Sea they admitted the possibility and continued their ban on sailing of any British vessels from Shanghai.

Steam up and gang planks stowed, the two Canadian Pacific luxury liners Empress of Japan and Empress of Asia waited expectantly throughout the day for Admiralty sailing orders.

All passengers due to leave with the vessels were compelled to remain aboard all day and it was not long before the rumor circulated among them that British warships were speeding from Hongkong to act as convoys.

"We Are At War"

A British naval spokesman here answered questions of when the ban would be lifted and whether shipping along the coast would be herded in regular convoys, with the reply, "We are at war now and reports of the sort must naturally be kept secret." They would neither confirm nor deny the reports.

Not even so dramatic an announcement as the capture of a German merchant vessel by an allied warship will draw the naval spokesman in future. "Should we disclose such an event," he said "not only would the position of our own warship become known to enemy submarines, but other German merchant vessels plying the same route would hear about it and escape the net of our operations."

The Italian Lloyd Triestino company officials heaved sighs of happiness yesterday when they were able to announce the departure September 8 for Italy of the express liner Giulio Cesare. This date however depends on confirmation from Rome. The line's vessel Conte [illegible]

Gneisenau Returns

The German Nord Deutscher Lloyd liner Gneisenau which recently left Bremen Shanghai bound with a load of Jewish refugees was reported by the agents here to have returned to its home port in safety.

The Potsdam of the same company was also reported by officials to have returned safely to Bremen, but considering that the ship was in the Indian Ocean a few days ago its return to Germany in so short a space would be a geographic impossibility. With a number of German refugees and three members of the Shanghai Municipal Police force aboard the ship may be bound for some neutral South American port.

The mystery ship of the East, however, is the Scharnhorst which left Shanghai August 21. On the first rumor of war the vessel stayed on at Manila. When she left the Philippine port a few days ago minus a large number of passengers, she was variously reported steaming full speed towards the some neutral Dutch East Indian port and safely arrived in Kobe.

...ST CHINA DAILY NEWS

SEP 6 1939

Another "Bunder"

Typical of the manner in which alarmist rumours are given currency in these days was the story which found rapid currency yesterday to the effect that the Butterfield & Swire ss Anking had been torpedoed off Luzon Island. The story was broadcast from Manila, and given credence which it should not have received. It may have been possible for the Germans to have sent out a submarine to the Far East but extremely unlikely, and if they had not done so who else could possibly have done such a thing? Fortunately it was quickly discovered that the story was completely untrue, that the Anking had been contacted and her location ascertained. The tale appears to have gained currency because for the moment British shipping has been held up along the China coast. That is a normal precaution until it has been ascertained what has become of all German vessels which might be capable of being transformed into commerce raiders. If there are indeed any in these waters it will be obviously necessary for the British navy to do a little mopping up to remove the threat which their presence would create. The experiences of the last war do not suggest that any very great length of time would be necessary either to find and destroy commerce raiders to make sure that they would seek refuge in ports where they would have to be interned. It was also found that once such menaces were rounded up, there was no further cause for uneasiness in this part of the world. Without making any call upon the Grand Fleet there is apparently in eastern waters all the strength necessary to ensure that these seas shall be kept free from any danger which commerce raiders would present, and it may be confidently expected that, in a comparatively short while, normal commercial traffic will again be possible in this part of the world. While it is true that German submarines have a cruising radius which would enable them to cross the Atlantic as they did in the last war, there is nothing at present to indicate that Germany has anything which would make the lengthy trip to the Far East, especially as the vessel would have to travel by the Cape of Good Hope if it were to avoid early detection.

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EVENING ECHO

SEP 6 1939

Local Czechoslovakian Society Expels Pro-German Members

Last night at 8 o'clock a meeting of the Czechoslovak Krouyek (Political and Social Circle) was held at their premises in Rue Bourgeat, which was attended by more than 100 members.

The first resolution adopted was the expulsion of all Czechoslovakians who had surrendered their passports to the local German Consulate, thereby acknowledging the sovereignty of the Reich. It is understood that these only numbered eight.

It was then unanimously resolved that all loyal Czechoslovakians should unreservedly offer their services to Great Britain and France and all those present signed their names to this resolution. Identical letters to the British and French Ambassadors in Shanghai are being forwarded today which will formally place the services of every signatory of the resolution at their disposal, in whatever capacity may be decided upon.

A cable to President Benes in London was then drafted, expressing the loyal sentiments of those present and their heartfelt thanks for all the President had done for their country.

The National Anthems of Great Britain, France, the United States and Czechoslovakia were then played and the meeting was concluded amidst scenes of the greatest enthusiasm.

7/9

EVENING ECHO

SEP 6 1939

On The Local Front

French Reservists residing in Shanghai have already been called to duty and are expected to depart in the near future.

French firms are reported to have openings for those who have a knowledge of their language.

All German members have been expelled from the Cercle Sportif Francais.

• • •

Russian Colony is taking this war rather quietly and are not taking any sides.

• • •

The Polish Colony was to-day given permission to offer volunteer service in the the army.

• • •

The rumour that German firms are closing is false, it was learned to-day from reliable circles.

Germans have sent a number of volunteer applications, but so far no one was recruited.

• • •

All British reservists have been called up but it is doubtful whether they will leave Shanghai in the near future except for a few naval reserves.

• • •

All British firms are forbidden to trade with the Germans as the latter are treated as enemies.

The Jewish refugees are quite excited over the [illegible] in Europe, and a great number of them are very keen on [illegible] difficult armies.

7/9

DAILY NEWS
SEP 7, 1939

Tokyo Asks Troops Here Withdrawn

Consuls Told Fears of Friction; Ambassador to Consult Foreign Office

Tokyo, Sept 6.

The Japanese Government has proposed that the British, French, Polish and German forces at present in China should all be withdrawn.

The reason for the Japanese proposal, which has, it is understood, been made to the British, French, Polish and German Diplomatic representatives in Tokyo, is stated to be "in order to avoid incidents."

It is learned that the British Ambassador, Sir Robert Craigie, in acknowledging the Japanese proposal, pointed out that there were no German troops in China and that therefore there was no likelihood of any incidents.

It is understood, however, that the matter will be reported to the Foreign Office in London before the British take a final decision in the matter.—Reuter.

Consul-General Calls

Mr. Yoshiaki Miura, Japanese Consul-General, yesterday visited M. Baudez, French Consul-General; Sir Herbert Phillips, H.M. Consul-General; and Mr. M. Fischer, German Consul-General, at 3.30 p.m., 4 and 5 p.m., respectively, and explained the policy of the Japanese Government of non-involvement in the present European war as announced by Gen. Nobuyuki Abe, Premier, on Monday.

At the same time Mr. Miura conveyed to his colleagues the grave concern of the Japanese Government over the attitude of the Powers towards the "China Incident," and requested the deliberate consideration of the belligerent Powers in order to eliminate such causes as are likely to give rise in China to untoward incidents among them.

Mr. Miura also visited the Consuls-General of the United States and Italy, who are remaining neutral at present, and informed them of the above effect for their reference.

Japanese Navy's Request

At yesterday's press conference the naval spokesman issued the following communique:—Rear Admiral Kusaki, Chief of Staff of the Japanese China Seas Fleet, yesterday visited the senior officers of the British and French men-of-war in Shanghai, on behalf of Admiral Oikawa, C.-in-C. of the Japanese Fleet, and requested that the commanders should comply with the request of the Japanese Government, which was communicated to the belligerent powers in Tokyo on Tuesday.

"What was the nature of the request of the Japanese Government?" enquired a correspondent. In reply it was stated that the communication asked that all chances of friction should be eliminated. Pressed for details, the spokesman said that, 'aware of them' he was unable to disclose them.

It was then asked if the British and French warships were asked to withdraw from China waters and, replying, the spokesman said that the Japanese navy could employ the necessary steps one by one, but he did not know the nature of the steps.

7/9.

24648

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,

SEP 7 1939

NOTICE

NOTICE

In order to avoid any misunderstanding whatsoever I beg to announce that I am a Czechoslovak subject and bearer of a valid Czechoslovak passport.

DR. F. [illegible], M.D.
Sassoon House, Room 125,
Telephone 14[illegible]

FILE

7/9.

DAILY NEWS.

SEP 1959

NOTICE

The European Medical Laboratory is a Czechoslovak firm, the undersigned sole owner and manager being a Czechoslovak citizen and bearer of a valid Czechoslovak passport.

DR. Z. IRRGANG.

348 Szechuen Road (from Sept. 15 2 Peking Road, Telephone 16783.

-2400

SHANGHAI TIMES

SEP 7 1939

Inquiries Regarding Enemy Trading

The British Superintending Consul has requested "The Shanghai Times" to inform readers that, in spite of the fact that the Trading with the Enemy law stated that all requests for exceptions and other inquiries should be addressed to H.B.M. Ambassador to China, at the British Embassy, from now on, all such letters should be sent to the British Consul-General, Sir Herbert Phillips, at the Consulate, where they would be dealt with, and some would be sent on to the British Ambassador.

He explained that the British Ambassador had been mentioned in this connection because he was the representative of all British subjects in China, but here, in Shanghai, it was more convenient to address such letters to the British Consul-General.

FILE

Read 7/9

NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SEP 7 1939

G. R.

BRITISH CONSULAR NOTIFICATION
No. 9 OF 1939.

With reference to the "Trading with the Enemy" notice which appeared in the North China Daily News of September 5, 1939, I am instructed by His Majesty's Ambassador to notify British subjects and firms in Shanghai that all communications relating to trading with the enemy (including applications for licences to transact business otherwise prohibited) should, in cases where Shanghai and this Consular District are concerned, be addressed in the first place to the undersigned.

HERBERT PHILLIPS,
Consul-General.

British Consulate-General,
Shanghai, September 6, 1939.

11184

NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SEP 7 1939

G. R.

BRITISH CONSULAR NOTIFICATION

No. 10 OF 1939

All articles on the following list have been declared by His Majesty's Government to be contraband

HERBERT PHILLIPS,
Consul-General.

British Consulate-General,
Shanghai, September 6, 1939

THE CONTRABAND LIST

Absolute Contraband:

(a) All kinds of arms, ammunition, explosives, chemicals or appliances suitable for use in chemical warfare, and machines for their manufacture or repair; component parts thereof; articles necessary or convenient for their use; materials or ingredients used in their manufacture; articles necessary or convenient for the production or use of such materials or ingredients.

(b) Fuel of all kinds; all contrivances for, or means of, transportation on land, in the water or air, and machines used in their manufacture or repair; component parts thereof; instruments, articles, or animals necessary or convenient for their use; materials or ingredients used in their manufacture; articles necessary or convenient for the production or use of such materials or ingredients.

(c) All means of communication, tools, implements, instruments, equipment, maps, pictures, papers and other articles, machines, or documents necessary or convenient for carrying on hostile operations; articles necessary or convenient for their manufacture or use.

(d) Coin, bullion, currency, evidences of debt; also metal, materials, dies, plates, machinery, or other articles necessary or convenient for their manufacture.

Conditional Contraband:

(e) All kinds of food, foodstuffs, feed, forage, and clothing and articles and materials used in their production.

FILE

24657

SHANGHAI TIMES.

SEP 7 1939

As special meeting of the General Committee of the British Residents' Association of China was held on Tuesday afternoon at which the local situation arising out of the declaration of war in Europe was reviewed. The Committee reiterated the resolution of the Association to act at any time and in such a manner as may be requested by the British authorities.

FILE

FILE

TIMES.

SEP 8 1939

G. R.

BRITISH CONSULAR NOTIFICATION

No. 11 of 1939

HIS Majesty's Government having abrogated all agreements to which it is a party for the mutual abolition of visas, notice is hereby given that all Aliens entering the United Kingdom are now required to be in possession of valid British visas.

(Signed) HERBERT PHILLIPS,
Consul-General.

British Consulate-General,
Shanghai, September 7, 1939.

32380

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8/9.

SHANGHAI TIMES

SEP 8 1939

COUNCIL'S ATTITUDE ON ENLISTMENT

The attitude of the Shanghai Municipal Council regarding its employees who may wish to enlist for active service with the forces of their own countries is the only one which could be taken, in view of the Council's international composition and status, though the ruling will undoubtedly have come as a disappointment to many. If a Council employee desires to proceed home to join up he will first of all have to resign his position with the Council giving the usual six months' notice, will have to find his own way to some point at which he could be accepted as a recruit for active service, and will not have his job kept open for him against the day of his possible return. The Council took an entirely different attitude in the Great War 25 years ago. At that time men who could be spared were not only released to proceed overseas, but were credited with half pay all the while they were away, had their positions available when they returned after the war and were able to collect the funds which had accumulated to their credit. In the different circumstances which exist in Shanghai to-day such a procedure would be directly at variance with the best interests of both the Council and the general community. The Council must maintain its international aspect and, furthermore, keep the municipal service going at a time when suitable recruitment would be extremely difficult. The more one examines the matter and the problem which the Council has had to face in connection with it, the more does it become apparent that the Administration could not, safely and correctly, take any other decision. The temporary suspension of long leaves for those nationals whose countries are at war is also a well-justified decision, especially as the view of the local British authorities is that, for the time being, Britons in Shanghai are doing more good by remaining at their posts than by proceeding overseas. When one remembers that the only front upon which both Britain and France are engaged against Germany at the moment is the short Franco-German border between Switzerland and Luxemburg—a distance of approximately 200 miles—it is obvious that the combined man-power of the allied land forces is greatly excessive to requirements, especially in view of the fact that the border is a mass of modern fortifications on both sides. It remains to be seen how the war develops, but for the time being Britain and France would appear to have a large surplus of troops for the size of the one and only theatre in which they can act. In the Great War it was over a year from its outbreak before there was any need to introduce [illegible] Britain and [illegible]

There are, of course, numbers of men who rightly feel that with their country at war it is their duty to hasten to join up, and to these there is only praiseworthy acknowledgment to be made of their patriotic desires. As nothing is being done officially to assist Britons wishing to enlist and as there are no doubt men who are not in a position to pay their own way, the suggestion has been made by a correspondent that something be done in the way of organizing a fund by which those desirous of going to England to enlist could be assisted on their way. Views on this matter are requested, and if any letters are addressed to the correspondent who signs himself "Buck," care of the Editor of this journal, they will be gladly forwarded to the right destination. For ourself, we incline to the view that there is no need for haste in the matter, except perhaps to organize whatever machinery and finances might be desirable later on. Britain and France have all the men under arms which they require and unless there should come some further and at present unforeseen developments in the situation it is better not to overload the authorities at home or to denude Shanghai of its employed manpower. No-one can say, of course, what the future holds for us all. It is extremely difficult to see just how the unfoldment of this great drama will proceed, who might eventually be drawn into active participation, or just where it will be desirable to have forces available. We are in the very early days of hostilities which are still only slowly developing.